

Advanced lab and clinical cases: Finding new targets

Dr Louise Garth
ST4 Haematology registrar
Royal Liverpool University Hospital



Call from Noble's Hospital, IOM

40M presenting with anaemia and jaundice Being treated for haemolysis

PMH:

- AIHA diagnosed in late 20s
- Last episode 9 years ago, splenectomy in Russia
- Also episodes of ITP, Evans
- No PMH/FH of autoimmune conditions
- No clear trigger for this acute episode
- No recent blood transfusions





Investigations:

Hb	64 g/L	Reticulocytes	51 x10 ⁹ /L
MCV	98.8 fL	Haptoglobins	<0.1 g/L
Platelets	349 x10 ⁹ /L	LDH	503 I/L
WCC	44.1 x10 ⁹ /L	Bili	25 U/L
Neutrophils	37.4 x10 ⁹ /L	DAT	+++
Film- polychromasia, spherocytes, left shifted neutrophils		B12/folate	Normal

So far received:

- IVIg 2x 1g/kg
- Methylprednisolone 2x 1g IV
- Rituximab 375mg/kg

Transfused and sent on flight

On arrival- feels pretty well, observations stable

Suspecting AIHA

- Management:
 - Change to prednisolone
 - Complete 4x weekly doses of rituximab
 - Folic acid
 - LMWH prophylaxis
 - PPI, vit D & Ca supplements





2 days into admission...

- MET call: HR 145, confused, temp 39.2
- Darker urine
- ?bone pain in legs
- ECG shows ischaemic changes

Hb	26 g/L	
Bili	98 umol/L	
LDH	913	

Acutely decompensated haemolysis and T2 MI

- Call to transfusion lab- unable to confirm group so no blood available, awaiting further tests in the RCI lab
- Started on broad spectrum antibiotics
- Further IV methylprednisolone 1g
- Further IVIg 1g/kg

Do you transfuse?

1. No, supportive measures only, i.e. fluids & O2

2. Transfuse suitable blood from RCI lab when available

3. Transfuse O neg

 "If anaemia is life threatening in the time required for full compatibility testing, transfuse with ABO, Rh and K matched red cells"

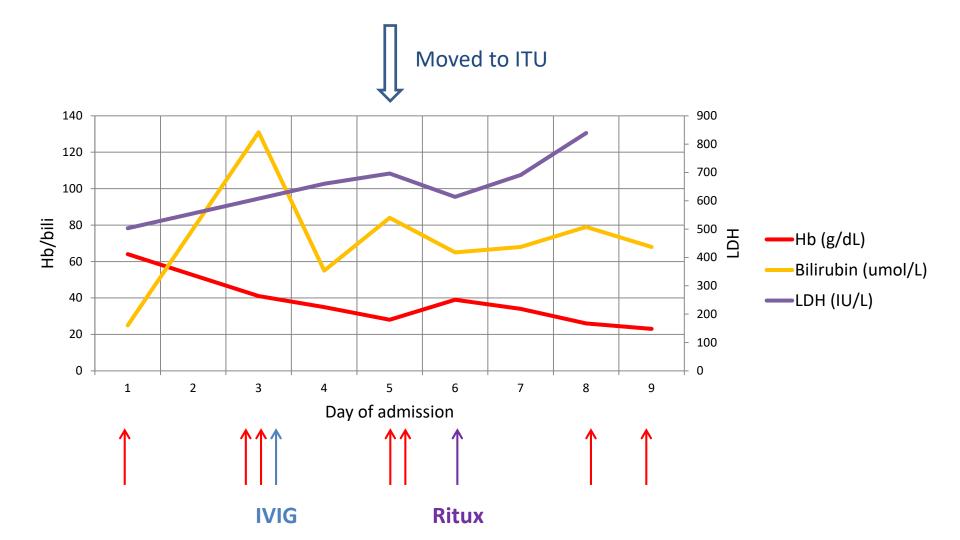
Hill et al. BSH guidelines. 2016

 Transfused 1 unit of O neg and a further unit from RCI when available

In the RCI lab

- Auto panreactive, non-specified antibody detected by IAT
- No underlying alloantibodies identified in modified plasma
- Monospecific anti-lgG DAT +ve (C3 –ve)

Genotyping in Sheffield awaited

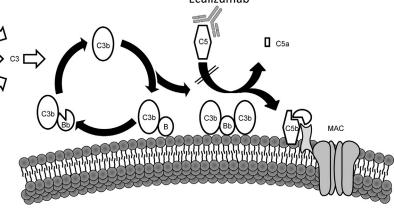


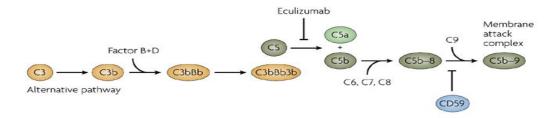
What further treatment would you give?

- 1. Plasma exchange
- 2. Continue to transfuse as needed
- 3. Splenectomy
- 4. Proceed to further immunosuppression- azathioprine, ciclosporin, MMF
- 5. Complement inhibitor

Eculizumab (Soliris)

- Humanised monoclonal IgG which binds with C5
- Targets terminal complement and MAC formation
- Licensed for PNH and aHUS
- Phase II trial in CAD reduced transfusion requirements,
 ?reduce VTE
- Case reports of use in wAIHA





• Limitations:

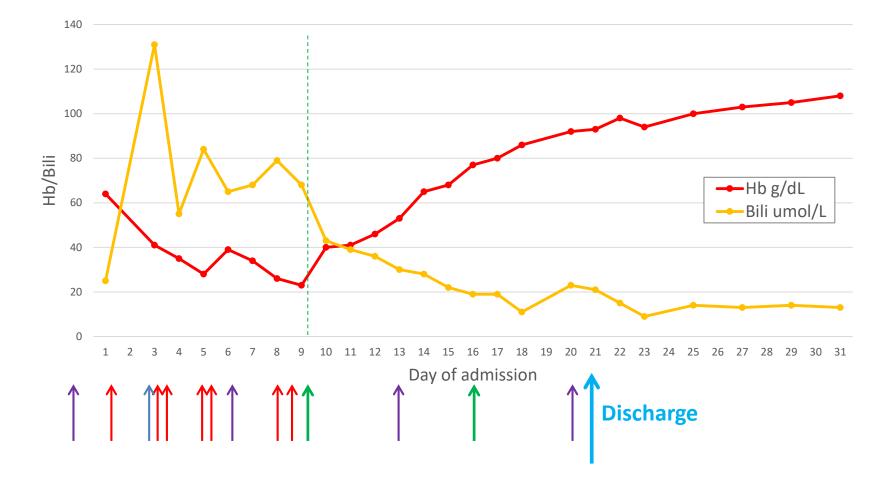
Nature Reviews | Drug Discovery

- Holding measure
- No effect of extravascular haemolysis
- Relies on complement activation
- Risk of serious side effects, Neisseria meningitidis infection

Eculizumab

- Not licensed
 - IFR submitted to IOM Health Services
 - Local pharmacy approval gained

Given to patient on day 9



Supportive treatment

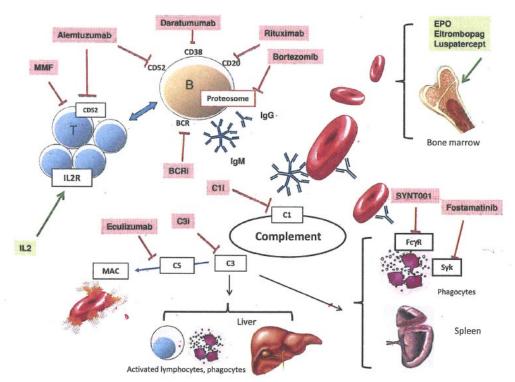
- Eculizumab
 - Men ACWY & B, if unable to do >2 weeks prior must cover with prophylactic antibiotics
- Splenectomy
 - Post splenectomy regimen pneumovax, Hib
 - Penicillin V
- Steroids, rituximab
 - Septrin

Underlying cause?

- CT TAP NAD, small lymph nodes
- BM NAD
- Parvovirus IgG/IgM neg
- Serum electrophoresis NAD
- PNH screen neg
- ANA/dsDNA neg
- Quantiferon- TB neg

Going forward

- BCR inhibitors
- Proteosome inhibitors
- Complement
 APL-2 C3 inhibition
 Sutimlimab C1s inhibition
 ANX005 C1q inhibition
- Cellular immunity
 Fostamatinib syk inhibition
 SYNT001 blocks FcRn and IgG interation



Points to learn from

- 1. Liaise early with transfusion and RCI lab
- 2. Transfuse if life threatening
- Compliment inhibitors show promise for management of autoimmune haemolytic anaemias
- 4. Other treatment modalities coming through

Thank you for your attention

